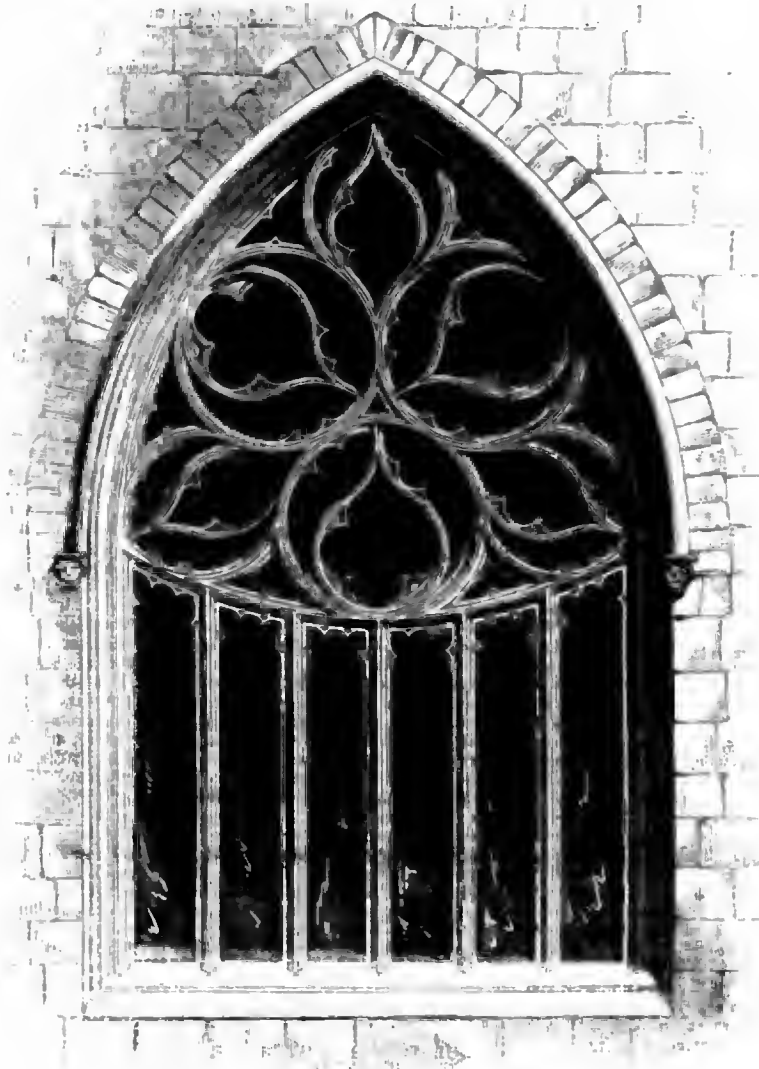


WINDOW FROM LINLITHGOW CHURCH.



Diocletian, and quite close to the *Porta aenea*, that M. Carrara has established the Museum of Salona. The collection of domestic implements is rich and interesting. The melting of small metal pieces within the substance of glass, which was once thought to be a modern invention, is seen here to have been well known to the Romans. Many objects remind us forcibly of those preserved in the R. Museum of Naples. Of equal interest are the sculptures, amongst which the torso of an Apollo and a *Venus victrix* are the most exquisite; other figures are of the kind to demand also here the establishment of a *camera obscura*, as there is one at Naples. As, in fine, this part of the ancient world has never been ransacked by antiquaries as were the sites of Athens, Rome, &c., the hope of Austrian antiquaries to have here something like another Pompeii, may not be altogether devoid of foundation.

We may conclude these remarks with some on *Spalatro*, derived from the latest researches on this interesting old Roman province. The general architectural aspect of this place is eminently Roman; and although it appertains to a later period, still it belongs to one where real art still flourished. Compared even with Rome, Athens, or Thebes, the sterling grandeur of the *Emperor's* times appears in all its integ-

riety. The colonnade of Diocletian's Palace forms now the place of the cathedral. Of the rose-coloured granite columns of the peristyle not one is wanted; and in the left the Temple of Jupiter stands as intact as if just issued from the hands of the workmen. Up to the year 1829 the Temple of Jupiter was used as the cathedral of the archbishop. It was in a room adjoining the cathedral that Merc Antonio De Dumitro discovered the colours of the rainbow long before Cauterius—a fact acknowledged by Newton. He subsequently came to England, where he was protected by James I. and Lord Bacon. *Spalatro* also will be now thoroughly examined and elucidated by the labours of Professor Carrara, to whose extensive memoir the antiquarian world may look forward with great interest.

**TIMBER.**—A powerful cylinder, of Sir William Burnett's construction, hermetically closed, has been laid down adjoining the saw-mills in Woolwich Dockyard, which will admit the largest description of timber for the purpose of having the moisture extracted, and the pores filled with chloride of zinc for preserving the wood from dry-rot.

#### CURIOUS WINDOW IN LINLITHGOW CHURCH, SCOTLAND.

THE accompanying engraving represents a curious window in St. Catherine's aisle, Linlithgow Church, from a sketch taken by the late Mr. G. M. Kemp, who designed the Scott monument. Mr. Kemp says, in a note to Mr. Britton, accompanying the sketch, "this is more than likely the work of Cochrane, an architect whom King James III. of Scotland created Earl of Mar, which so excited the envy and jealousy of the nobility, that they ensnared him, and hanged him over Lawden Bridge with a hair rope."

#### A DISCOVERY IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

SIR,—It will no doubt interest your antiquarian readers to be informed that in making the alterations now in progress in Westminster Abbey Church, the supposed tomb of St. Edward has been discovered, at least such is the opinion of some of the abbey dignitaries. This tomb is situated exactly in the centre of the cross, it is rectangular, eight feet long,